



CHAPTER IX.

The governing committee was holding a meeting in its room. Bob rushed in unceremoniously.

"One word, gentlemen," he called. "I have more trades outstanding, both buys and sells, than any other member or house. Before deciding whether to adjourn in an attempt to save 'the Street,' I ask your consideration of this proposition. If the exchange will suspend operations for 30 minutes, and allow me to address the members on the floor, I will agree to buy stocks all around the room, until they have regained at least half their drop—all of it, if possible. I will buy until I have exhausted to the last hundred million of a billion dollars. This should make an adjournment unnecessary. I know that this is a most extraordinary request, but you are confronted with a most extraordinary situation, the most remarkable in the history of the stock exchange. Already, if what they say on the floor is correct, over 200 banks and trust companies throughout the country have gone under, and new failures are being announced every minute. Half the members of this and the Boston and Philadelphia exchanges are insolvent and have closed their doors, or will close them before three o'clock, and the shrinkage in values so far reported runs over fifteen billions. Unless something is done before the close, there will be a similar panic in every exchange and bourse in Europe to-morrow."

The committee instantly voted to lay the proposition before the full board. In another minute the president's gavel sounded, and the floor was still as a tomb. All eyes were fixed on the president. Every man in that great throng knew that upon the announcement they were about to hear, might depend, at least temporarily, the welfare, not only of Wall Street, but of the nation, perhaps even of the civilized world. The president spoke:

"Members of the New York Stock Exchange:

"The governing committee instructs me to say that Mr. Robert Brownley has asked that operations be suspended for 30 minutes, in order that he be allowed to address you. Mr. Brownley has agreed, if this request be granted, he will upon resumption of operations purchase a sufficient amount of stock to raise the average price of all active shares at least one-half their last drop—all of it, if possible. He agrees to buy to the limit of his fortune of a billion dollars. I now put Mr. Brownley's request to a vote. All those in favor of granting it will signify the same by saying 'Yes.'"

A mighty roof-lifting "Yes" sounded through the room.

"All those opposed, 'No.'"

There was a deathly hush.

"Mr. Brownley will please speak from this platform, and remember, in 30 minutes to the second, I will sound the gavel for the resumption of business."

Bob Brownley strode to the place just vacated by the president. The crowd was growing larger every minute. The ticker was already hissing a tape biography of this extraordinary situation in brokerage shops, hotels, and banks throughout the country, and in a few minutes the news of it would be in the capitals of Europe. Never before in history did man have such an audience—the whole civilized world. Already arose from Wall, Broad and New streets, which surround the exchange, the hoarse below of the gathering hordes. Before the ticker should announce the resumption of business these would number hundreds of thousands, for the financial district for more than an hour had been a surging mob.

For once at least the much-abused phrase, "He looked the part," could be used in all truthfulness. As Robert Brownley threw back his head and shoulders and faced that crowd of men, some of whom he had hurt, many of whom he had beggared, and all of whom he had tortured, he presented a picture such as a royal lion recently from the jungles and just freed from his cage might have made. Defiance, derision, contempt, and pity all blended in his mien, but over all was an air—the one you are the many atmosphere of confidence that turned his spinal column into a mercury tube. He began to speak:

"Men of Wall Street:

"You have just witnessed a record-breaking slaughter. I have asked permission to talk to you for the purpose of showing you how any member of a great stock exchange may at any time do what I have done to-day. Weigh well what I am about to say to you. During the last quarter of a century there has grown up in this free and fair land of ours a system by which the few take from the many the results of their labors. The men who take have no more license, from God or man, to take, than have those from whom they filch. They are not endowed by God with superior wisdom, nor have they performed for their fellow-men any labor or given to them anything of value that entitles them to what they take. Their only license to plunder is their knowledge of the system of trickery and fraud that they themselves have created. No man can gain this, for on every side is the evidence. Men come into Wall Street at sunrise without dollars; before that same sunset they depart with millions. To all-powerful has grown the system of oppression that single men take in a single lifetime all the savings of a million of their fellows. To-day the people, 80,000,000 strong, are slaving for the few, and their pay is their board and keep. I saw this robbery. I felt the robbers' scourge. I sought

the secret. I found it here, here in this gambling-hell. I found that the stocks we bought and sold were mere gambling chips; that the man who had the biggest stack could beat his opponent off the board; that his opponent was the world, because all men directly or indirectly played the stock-gambling game. To win, it was not necessary to have unlimited chips. If chips were bought and sold, on equal terms, by all, no one could buy more than he could pay for, and the game, although still a gambling one, would be fair. A few master tricksters, dollar magicians, long ago seeing this condition, invented the system by which the people are ruthlessly plundered. The system they invented was simple, so simple that for a quarter of a century it has remained undiscovered by the world at large—and even by you, who profess to be experts. No man thought that a free people who had intended to allow all the equal use of every avenue for the attainment of wealth, and who intended to provide for the safeguarding of wealth after it was secured, could be such dolts as to allow themselves to be robbed of all their accumulated wealth by a device as simple as that by which children play at blind-man's-buff. The process



"I Will Buy Until I Have Exhausted My Fortune of a Billion Dollars."

was no more complex than that employed by the robber of old, who took the pebbles from the beach, marked them money, and with the money bought the labor of his fellows, and by the manipulation of that labor and by turning pebbles into money he took away from the laborer the money which he had paid them for the labor until all in the land were slaves of the money-maker. These few tricksters said: We will arbitrarily manufacture these chips—stocks. After we have manufactured them, we will sell the world what the world can pay for, and then by the use of the unlimited supply we still have we will win away from the world what it has bought, and repeat the operation, until we have all the wealth, and the people are enslaved. To do this there was one thing besides the manufacturing of the chips—stocks—that was absolutely necessary—a gambling-hell, the working of whose machinery would place a selling value upon such chips; a hell where, after selling the chips, they could be won back. I saw that if these tricksters were to be routed and their 'System' was to be destroyed, it must be through the machinery of this stock exchange. I studied the machinery, and presently I marvelled that men could for so long have been asses.

"From the very nature of stock-gambling it is necessary, absolutely necessary, that it be conducted under certain rules, unchangeable, unbreakable rules, to attempt to change or break which would destroy stock-gambling. The foundation rule, the

rule absolutely necessary for the existence of stock-gambling is: Any member of the stock exchange can buy, or sell, between the opening and closing of the exchange as many shares of stock as he cares to. With this rule in force his buying and selling cannot be restricted to the amount he can take and pay for, or deliver and receive pay for, because there is not money enough in the world to pay for what under this same rule can be bought and sold in a single session. This is because there have been arbitrarily created by these few tricksters many times more stocks than there is money in existence. The amount of stock that any man can sell in one session of the exchange is limited only by the amount that he can offer for sale, and he can offer any amount his tongue can utter; and he is not compelled and cannot be compelled to show his ability to deliver what he has offered for sale until after he has finished selling, which is the following day. You will ask as I did: Can this be possible? It is so, and must continue to be so, or there will be no stock-gambling. Mark me, for this statement is weighted with the greatest import to you all. A member of this exchange can sell as many shares of stock at one session as he cares to offer. If any attempt is made at the session he sells at to compel him either before or after he offers to sell to show his ability to deliver, away goes the stock-gambling structure, because from the very nature of the whole structure of stock-gambling the same shares are sold and resold many times in each session and the seller cannot know, much less show, that he can deliver until he first adjusts with the buyer and the buyer cannot adjust until after he has become such by buying. If a rule were made compelling a seller to show his responsibility before selling, every member would have every other mem-



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ber at his mercy and there could be no stock-gambling. When I had worked this out, I saw that while the few tricksters of the 'System' had a perfect device for taking from the people their wealth, I had discovered as perfect a means of taking away from the few the wealth they had secured from the many. With this knowledge came a conviction that my way was as honest as the 'System's,' in fact, more honest than theirs. They took from the innocent, I took from the guilty what had already been dishonestly secured. I determined to put my discovery into practice.

"I might never have done so but for that Sugar panic in which I was robbed of millions by the 'System' through Barry Conant. In that panic the 'System,' with its unlimited resources, filched from the people by the arbitrary manufacture of stocks, and by their manipulation did to me what I afterward discovered I could do to them, without any resources other than my right to do business on the floor of this exchange. You saw the outcome, in the second Sugar panic, of my first experiment. In a few minutes I cleared a profit of \$10,000,000. I could have made it fifty millions, or one hundred and fifty, but I was not then on familiar terms with my new robber-robbing device, and I had yet a heart. To make this ten millions of money, all that was necessary for me to do was to sell more Sugar than Barry Conant could buy.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



HAD BORROWED A PAST.
Pittsburg Man's Unique Scheme for Pleasing His Bride.

There is a man in Pittsburg who will be married in a short while, and will occupy the house a few rooms of which he has used during his bachelor days. He takes the greatest pleasure in showing his intimate friends about the place, and is especially delighted at the astonishment they express when his own "den" is reached. He has always been a quiet, studious fellow, but as refitted the room gives the appearance of the lounging place of a regular rouler. There are racks of long pipes; photographs of actresses

are stuck about the chimney glass; a shelf of beer steins runs all the way around the room, and a few feminine gloves, handkerchiefs, and fans are scattered about. "Great Scott, Jack!" the last visitor gasped, "where did you get this outfit, and why?" "Bought out a college fellow," was the complacent reply. "Just think how pleased that dear little girl will be when she sees all this truck and thinks how much wickedness she has won me away from!"—Harper's Weekly.

Forgot the Tune.
At an entertainment a little girl, failing to recall the piece she was to read, exclaimed, "O, I forgot the tune of my speech."

SCIENTIST TELLS OF FINDS AT NIPPUR

LIGHT ON ANCIENT SYSTEMS OF LAW

Discoveries Made by Prof. Hilprecht Declared to Be Among the Most Valuable Ever Made—Work of Translation Going On at the University of Pennsylvania—The Hymn to Ellil.

PHILADELPHIA.—Recent evidence that the so-called Hilprecht-Peters controversy as to the results of the Nippur excavations was not killed but was merely "scotched" by the course in relation to it taken by the governing body of the University of Pennsylvania, may lead to further action of some kind on the part of the latter. There has been much disappointment among the friends of Prof. H. V. Hilprecht, the head of the Assyriological section at the university, that the mild verdict rendered by the investigating committee of the trustees in 1905 did not carry with it the weight of a vindication. The degree of contempt with which this verdict was received in



Hilprecht on boundary stones of Nebuchadnezzar I from Nippur.

archaeological circles, the freedom with which it was denounced in many scientific quarters as merely an application of what is figuratively known as "whitewash," are almost unprecedented in any similar case. It may as well be said that among the alumni of the university there still subsists a strong feeling of dissatisfaction that a more positive course was not taken by the trustees, and a movement has been begun to make a concerted representation in favor of again forcing the issue between Prof. Hilprecht and his scientific accusers.

May Publish Stenographic Report.

It was intimated to a representative of the Philadelphia Ledger by a trustee of the university that the board might yet determine to give to the public the stenographic reports of the hearings in the Hilprecht matter, held by its special committee in 1905. In this connection the statement was made that the verdict of the committee exonerating Prof. Hilprecht was purposely couched in mild language in order that it might not wound the feelings of certain members of the university who had conscientiously believed that he should be compelled to answer formally the charges made by Rev. Dr. John P. Peters of New York and others.

"As this consideration course has not won their appreciation," it was added, "an entirely different one may be adopted."

Of course, no official of the university will concede at this time that the board is at all likely to reverse its action of 1905 or to take any steps which will mean the severance of Prof. Hilprecht's relations with the institution.

There is said to be a disposition on the part of the trustees to rely upon the results of the examination of tablets brought from Nippur that has been in constant progress at the Museum of Archaeology during the last two years and a half to obliterate the unfortunate effect of the revelations of Dr. Peters, Prof. Prince of Columbia university, and Mrs. Haynes as to the real nature of the discoveries at Nippur, in their bearing upon Prof. Hilprecht's publications. It is declared that the translation of the tablets, which until the beginning of the controversy had remained for five years boxed up in the cellars of the museum, is yielding results of the most brilliant character, far exceeding the expectations to Babylonians.

The "Temple Library" Exists.

Dr. A. T. Clay, assistant professor of Semitic philology and archaeology, has done much very remarkable work as an interpreter of the cuneiform

texts brought from Babylon. As to the identity of the supposed "Temple library" at Nippur, he said, when interviewed on the subject:

"You ask if there was a Temple library at Nippur? Most assuredly there was. Nearly 20 years ago Dr. Peters found tablets in the mounds at Nippur, which he designated as relics of a library. We have at the museum many religious texts of the early period in Babylonian history. But these are exactly what you would expect to find, for every Babylonian city had its temple and cultus, and in connection with them schools for scribes. This subject, I believe, I have already treated sufficiently in my book, 'New Light on the Old Testament from Babyl.'"

"The advanced state of the systems of law in those old cities, for instance, was remarkable. The now famous code of 'Hammurabi' is based upon precedents, proving the existence of systems of law long prior to his time. There may also have been codes even earlier than his. There must surely have been in the time of Abraham extensive legal libraries. Think also of the wonderful Babylonian system of writing! We know that the Chinese have from 30,000 to 40,000 values for their written signs. One scholar has already collected about 14,000 values for the Babylonian written signs, and another list is being compiled, which will, in all probability, contain as many more. Given these premises, it stands to reason that there must have been immense collections of documents and books in all the Babylonian cities. Some of the books must have consisted of a thousand tablets each. Of course, there were vast storehouses or libraries to hold them.

Religious and Literary Texts.

"There must have been a great mass of religious literature in existence. There must have been in use hymns to all the gods, in practically every cult, for in Nippur not only Ellil, but most of the other divinities of the middle east were worshipped. There must also have been large numbers of inscriptions, omen texts, etc., which are to be classed under the head of literature. Thousands of these texts have been found at Nippur, and we have many of them at the University of Pennsylvania. One of our staff is now working at the translation of religious texts. Other volumes embodying the results of study of the tablets have been projected and will be published in due order. I would not be surprised if a national epic should eventually be found in part or whole in Babylonian tablets.

"The question as to what the depositary of all this material shall be called, whether a temple library or something else, is of comparatively trivial importance, although it admits, of course, of some discussion. The temple was certainly the chief insti-



Figure on stone of Amenhotep, now at Berlin.

tution of the city, and dominated all the rest. The fact that arithmetical matter was found in the library would not make it any the less a library. The library of the University of Pennsylvania contains statistical books of all kinds as well as literary books. I would like it to be impressed upon the public that we have at the university very large numbers of literary as well as business texts."

Prof. Clay declined to discuss any other phase of the Nippur question.

Prayer on a Boundary Stone.

The archaeological publication last issued by the University of Pennsylvania is a volume of Series D, edited by Prof. Hilprecht and entitled "A New Boundary Stone of Nebuchadnezzar I. from Nippur." The author is Dr. William J. Hinke, assistant professor in the Auburn Theological Seminary. Boundary stones first appeared in Babylonia under the third, or Cassite, dynasty and the date of this one in particular is about 1300 before Christ. In all royal grants of land two documents were used; one, a large, conical block, to be placed upon the field in question for the information of the people in general; the other, a private document or tablet, to be held by the owner as proof of his title. Curses inscribed upon certain stones show that they were public monuments, which could be removed. The absence of curses in the inscriptions upon other stones shows that they were private documents. Boundaries and boundary marks were sacred to the god Ninib and were also under the protection of Nabu, the god of agriculture.

"An interesting reference to boundary stones in the religious literature," says Dr. Hinke, "occurs in the Shurpu series. In a prayer which is remarkable for its ethical contents, the priest intercedes for the worshiper and implores the deity to forgive him, asking the following questions: 'Has he drawn a false boundary? Has he omitted to draw a true boundary? Has he removed the confines, the limits or the boundary stone?'"

Peculiar Features.

There is an immense amount of very curious information about the formalities of land cessions in Dr. Hinke's book, but in view of the na-



Figure on stone of Amenhotep, now at Berlin.

ture of the controversy regarding the "Temple library" at Nippur the literary features of the inscriptions are of most immediate interest. The boundary stone erected under Nebuchadnezzar I., which is under special consideration, contains a transcription of "a magnificent and typical Babylonian hymn." The stone was found at Nippur on the northwest side of the Ziggurat, within the temple area, by Dr. Haynes, in February, 1896, at the close of the third Babylonian expedition of the University of Pennsylvania. It is a conical block of black limestone, 49 centimeters in height and 73.2 centimeters in circumference at the middle. The inscription consists of a heading of two lines placed among symbols at the top, and 155 lines of text, arranged in five columns. The stone is slightly damaged, but the few lines which have been partly lost have been almost completely restored from the context. The stone has several features not found in other monuments of this kind. One is a drawing of the piece of land to which the inscription relates. The second is a beautiful hymn to Ellil at the beginning of the inscription. Dr. Hinke says that "it is the finest Ellil hymn which has been found thus far, fitly celebrating the majesty and power of the god of Nippur. In some of its expressions it approaches the psalms of the Old Testament."

The inscription recites the historical circumstances under which the land was given to Nusu-ibni, a high dignitary of Ekur, the temple of Ellil at Nippur, declares curses upon any of the gods who appropriate the land or interfere with the invocation of the gods and asks them to mete out certain punishments to an offender. The names of 14 witnesses of the grant are given. The symbols at the top of the stone are outlines of shrines, ornamented with a spearhead, a pointed shaft, a scepter, a tiara, the head of a lion, the head of a vulture, a scorpion, a five-pointed star, a crescent, a sun-disk, a lightning fork, serpents, a tortoise, etc.

The translation given by Dr. Hinke of the hymn to Ellil is as follows:

Ellil—the lofty lord, the ruler of heaven and earth, the prince, the lord of all, the king of the great gods, whose equal as a god does not exist in heaven and on earth, upon the giving of whose command the king prostrate themselves, reverently pay homage, and upon whose decision the Anunnaki wait in submissiveness, stand in humble fear, the lord of lords, the word of whose mouth no god can set aside, the potentate of the Anunnaki, the lord of the black-headed, the sovereign of lands, the ruler of kingdoms. The god whose splendor is overwhelming (2) and filled with brilliancy, with whose glory the whole extent of heaven, all habitations and all dwellings, are clothed, with whose majesty the lands are covered, whose rule cannot be rivaled, whose divinity cannot be equaled, whose decision is mighty, whose command is lofty, whose law is supreme, whose ways are wonderful, who rides heaven and earth, who sustains the lands, who calls the faithful shepherd, who appoints the governor of the earth, forever—with the light of his gracious countenance, with his shining face, he looked faithfully upon Nebuchadnezzar, the prince, his favorite, who is devoted to his sanctuaries, and that he might shepherd Shummar and Akkad, he might renew the sanctuaries of the city of dwellings, and regulate the tithes of Ekur and Nippur, he broke the weapon of his enemy and the scepter of his enemy he placed in his hand, a life of eternal days he granted to him and above any preceding king he magnified his name. Because of the regulation of the tithes of Ekur, because of the magnificent sacrifices, because of the rich gifts and the treasures (3) which he gave, Ellil, because of the prayers, with which the lord and the son of the lord, with which to Ellil and Ninib he showed his respectful reverence, because of the utterance of supplications,

because of the prayer of the king, the priest. Then follows the statement of the grant of land. Here is the curse directed against him who shall deny the legal giving of the land: May Anu, the king, the father of the gods, in anger overthrow him and annihilate his life, Ellil, the lofty god, who appoints the fate of gods, appoint for him an evil fate, so that calamity, misfortune and the commands of men may oppress him. Ea, the king of the ocean, the lord of wisdom, take away from him gladness of heart, abundance and fullness, so that lamentation may seize him. Sin, the lord of the crown of splendor, darken his face, so that he may not have a merryment (?). Shamash and Rammam, powerful gods, the lofty judges, give him evil plans, and with a judgment of justice, and righteousness may they not judge him. Ninib, the lord of confines and boundaries, tear out his boundary-stone, Guia, the great mistress, put lingering sickness into his body, so that dark and bright red blood may pour out as water. Ishtar, the mistress of lands, whose fury is like a flood, reveal the difficulties to him, so that he may not escape misfortune. Nusku, the powerful lord, the mighty searcher, (the god), my creator, be his evil demon and may he burn his root. The inscription apparently establishes the fact, says Dr. Hinke, that Nebuchadnezzar was a usurper and that the first kings of his dynasty were contemporaneous with the Cassite kings. At first he battled in vain against the Elamite and Assyrian supremacy, but after repeated reverses and late in his reign he was able to throw off the foreign yoke, ascend the throne of Babylonia and even extend his conquests to the Lulubans in the east and the land Amurru in the west. This enabled him to assume the proud title of "King of the World."



Figure on stone of Amenhotep, now at Berlin.

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Southern Seas Salty.

The sea is much more salty in the tropics than in the northern latitudes. This is due to the greater evaporation.

What More Could Proud Parent Ask of College Youth?

When Dave Fultz was playing ball a few years ago he was visited by a brother, who adored his big, handsome ball-playing brother, and who was forever telling about some instance that had occurred when Dave was still gleaming knowledge from school books. One of the older brother's stories dealt with the time that Dave was going to Brown university.

It seems that the big brother and the father had taken a little flying trip up to see the future ball player, and at this time Dave had made the position of fullback on the "varsity" football team. The two had arrived in Providence just after Brown university had trimmed Amherst, and in consequence the student body of the victorious college was celebrating. Among a crowd of hefty college athletes who were whooping things up a bit and who were singing college

songs at the top of their voices as they came swinging down Waterman street, which leads into the university, was Dave Fultz. He caught sight of his kinsfolk just as they had described his athletic figure. Rushing up to his father and brother, Dave threw himself into their arms and began to tell them how glad he was to see them. When he had exhausted himself in greetings his father asked Dave: "And now, David, tell me how you are getting along in college."

"Oh, fine," gleefully cried Dave. "Why, father, he continued, 'in the last three football games I have kicked four field goals.'—Indianapolis Star.

Hard Work to Win Success.

What costs a man little usually is worth little. Examine into the great lives and you will find the amount of toil that lies behind them is immense and that every laurel in their crowns was placed there by downright, honest, hard work at the expense of body or brain.

KNOW PANGS OF TOOTHACHE.

Dentistry as It Was Practiced by the Greeks and Romans.

Cicero, in his treatise, "De Natura Deorum," ascribes the invention of tooth drawing to Esculapius, third of the name, says the British Medical Journal. The first mention of dentistry is found in Hippocrates, who in several places in his writings has a good deal to say about toothache. Long before the dawn of Greek civilization, however, dentistry seems to have reached a high degree of perfection. From the Phoenicians the art found its way to the Etruscans. At the international congress held in Rome in 1900 Prof. Guerini exhibited several specimens of dental art which proved that something very much akin to bridgework was practiced in ancient Italy so efficiently that it has lasted 30 centuries. Artificial crowns have also been found in Etruscan tombs. Artificial dentures go back to a remote antiquity. Dr. Deneffe states that in the museum of the University

of Ghent there is a set of artificial teeth found in a tomb at Orvietto with Jewels and Etruscan vases; he gives the date as from 5,000 to 6,000 years, before Christ. In a collection of antique surgical apparatus made by Dr. Lambros there is an artificial denture found in a tomb at Tanagra, near Thebes, which is believed to belong to the third or fourth century before the Christian era. Teeth stopped with gold have been found in Greek tombs. In the temple of Apollo at Delphi there was, according to Erastrius, a nephew of Aristotle and physician to Seleucus Nicator, king of Syria, 354 B. C., a leaden instrument which was used in the extraction of teeth; obviously an instrument of lead could have been used only for loose teeth. In the laws of the 12 tables made by the Roman Decemvirs in 450 B. C. it was expressly forbidden to bury or burn gold with dead bodies, except when used for wiring the teeth. In the construction of false teeth recourse was had by the ancients to bone and horn; sometimes human teeth were employed.

FULL MEASURE OF SUCCESS.

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